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NOTICE OF EXECUTOR'S SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that and after Monday, the 6th day ecember, 1920, at the hour of clock in the afternoon of said the undersigned will offer for and will sell at PRIVATE at the law office of D. E. er, in Independence, Polk County, regon, to the highest and best FOR CASH IN HAND, the ing described real property

mmencing at the S. W. corner North half of the Alexander Abigial Hodges D. L. C. No.1716 Claim No. 53, thence running Sixty-one rods, thence East One red Fifty-six rods, thence North y-one rods, thence East One red Fifty-six rods, thence South y-two rods, thence West Three red and Twelve rods, to the of beginning, containing 440 more or less, in Polk County, n, being in sections 3 and 4, 10 S. R. 4 W of the Willamette dian."

d sale is made under and by e of an order of sale made by County Court of Benton County, of Oregon, on the 17th day of st, 1920, in the matter of the e of Nancy Tharp, deceased, ing and directing the under- d, as executor of said estate, to the above described real prop-

November 5, 1920.

GEO. W. DENMAN,
tor of the Estate of Nancy Tharp, deceased.
st publication November 5, 1920.
st publication December 3, 1920.

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WORDS MADE BY ANIMALS

Many of Those In Common Use Can Be Traced to Domestic and Wild Beasts.

Monkey-tricks, a combination used nowadays to mean practical jokes, is quite new, but the prefix "monkey" is very old.

The boatmen on our canals call a small barge a monkey-barge, and the mechanic calls the adjustable spanner in his tool kit a monkey-wrench. The step of a bus on which the conductor stands is known as the monkey-board.

A bat-call is a tin whistle, and a cat's paw the medium who does another's dirty work. Catskins are the flowers of the willow, and cat-lap is weak tea.

Our friend the dog is rather badly used. We speak of dog-rose, dog-briar, dog-wheat, dog-grass, dog-eared, and each epithet implies inferiority.

The word "horse" is also used to imply inferiority, roughness, coarseness. A horse-laugh is a vulgar guffaw; a horse-chestnut is the poisonous acrid sort as distinguished from the sweet chestnut; while horse-play is rough play such as 'Arry and 'Arriet indulge in.

The commonest use of the prefix "horse" is in connection with "power." It is commonly referred to as "h. p.," and is the universal unit of comparison between steamships, motorcars, locomotives, etc.

The fox enters a good deal into common speech. We call shamming "foxing," and a crafty man is "an old fox," but why a certain dance should be called a fox-trot one cannot say.

The fox suggests the hare, and that timid animal also has its use in language as well as in soup. A man who is as mad as a March hare is said to be "hare-brained." The hare-bell is one of our prettiest flowers, but the possession of a hare-lip is generally thought to be the result of the interference of some malicious spirit at birth.

Then we have the "calf-love" of the very young man, and the "sheep's-eyes" of the very coy maiden, the pig-iron of the forge, and the pig-tail of the flapper.—London Tit-Bits.

Locust Plague of 1915.

A very severe locust plague that visited Palestine and Syria in the spring of 1915 proved a blessing in disguise for the British armies. The locusts ravaged the country from the borders of Egypt to the Taurus mountains, consuming every green thing. Vegetables and fruit disappeared as if by magic.

The shortage of all kinds of fodder was a most serious matter and greatly operated against the movement of the Turkish forces on the Egyptian fronts. When the locusts were first seen in Jerusalem, attention was drawn to them by the sudden darkening of the bright sunshine. The destruction wrought by the pests was enormous, more especially as the Garden of Gethsemane was stripped.

The streets of Jerusalem were carpeted with masses of insects. When anything approached, says John W. Whiting, United States vice consul at Jerusalem, in the Wide World, it seemed as if the entire surface of the ground moved, producing a most curious effect on one's vision, and causing dizziness, which in some cases was so severe as to produce a sensation not unlike seasickness. When fall came the country was cropless, even olive groves having been destroyed.

Most Efficient Light.

Fame and fortune await the scientist who discovers the secret of the familiar firefly or lightning bug. No one has been able to tell how the little insect produces the flashes of light we see twinkling about us on dark nights. Careful scientist tests have proven, however, that this light is produced with about one four hundredths part of the energy which is expended in the flame of a candle. Considering the strength or rather feebleness of the firefly this light is believed to be the most efficient form of illumination known today. If this method could be understood and put to work it is calculated that the energy exerted by a boy in driving a bicycle would be sufficient to run a powerful dynamo or light many miles of street lamps. The light of the firefly is practically heatless and it is believed among scientists that the future of the lighting industry of the world depends upon the discovery of a heatless light.—Boys' Life.

"A. E."

Darrell Figgis in his book on "A. E." (George Russell, the Irish writer and mystic), explains the pen name thus: "Wanting at one time a new pen name, he subscribed himself as Aeon. His penmanship not at all times being the most legible, the printer deciphered the first diphthong and set a query for the rest; whereupon the writer, in his proof sheets, stroked out the query and stood by the diphthong." Since then, however, Mr. Russell has abandoned the diphthong and prints his pen name as two separate letters.—St. John Ervine in the North American Review.

Confidence.

What can defeat a strong man who believes in himself and cannot be ridiculed, talked down, or written down?

Self-reliance is the best capital in the world.

Self-depreciation is a crime.

If others can do such wonderful things, why can't I?

He can who thinks he can.—Orison Swett Marden.

FARM BUREAU PRESIDENT ON MARKETING

By VICTOR S. MAYER

Marketing or all farm products through cooperative organizations of each commodity and supplying the centers of manufacture and present distribution with one-twelfth of a commodity at a time to prevent glutting the market, is the comprehensive marketing plan of the American Farm Bureau Federation as announced by its president, James R. Howard, familiarly called "Jim" by his acquaintances and even his farm hands.

"In the past the farmers of America marketed individually and confined themselves to trading among themselves. They gave no thought of laws of supply and demand and took what was offered for their products.

"In many sections this is still the case, but a change is coming because the world war taught the farmer that he must begin to function in relation to the whole world.

"The American Farm Bureau Federation has for its biggest job the placing of agriculture in its proper relationship to other industries. Its relationship is not proper at present, but this will be corrected.

"Under present economic conditions the producer of wheat must sell his grain direct from the thresher and the cotton grower must sell his cotton direct from the gin because neither is provided with adequate storage facilities. Dumping any commodity upon the market means lowering the price then and there.

"It is our aim to correct these ills. We are gaining in strength daily and hope to be able to have a voice in shaping important legislation, both national and state.

"We do not favor congressional action in those things which the farmer can remedy himself. However, it is worthy of serious thought on the part of everyone to find a way to insure the farmer more than a mere living on the farm. He must have cost of production plus a reasonable profit, the same as industry demands. He only asks fair play.

"The problems of distribution of farm commodities are the most perplexing.

"We will try to solve them by the appointment of national committees of representative farmers from practically every state to study the particular problems in which a certain group of producers may be directly interested. For instance, we now have a committee of 17 farmers who will devote time and study to the solution of cooperative grain marketing.

"A similar committee will be composed of livestock raisers from all over the United States to study livestock marketing. There will be national committees to study the marketing of cotton, truck, fruit, wool. Also the construction of bonded warehouses for the storage of such commodities as now tend to glut the market by being dumped wholesale when systematic distribution over a period of months or a year would help to keep the price steady.

"For instance, it might be possible to release wheat and corn or cotton and similar commodities from bonded warehouses in regular quantities over a period of 12 months. Each month a definite proportion of the crop would reach market or manufacturers to keep industry supplied and prevent over-production or over-supply with consequent reduction in demand and a drop in prices."

President Howard says that the American Farm Bureau Federation will get behind every worthy farmers' organization which needs support.

FARM BUREAU PREXY HUSKS CORN AND TALKS MARKETING

"Jim" R. Howard, aside from being national president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is first and last a farmer. On his 480-acre farm in Marshallico, Iowa, near Clemons, he paused long enough recently from husking 80 to 90 bushels of corn to an acre in a big 200-acre field, to tell how his organization with its million and a half members —every one a practical and active farmer—planned to solve the farmers' distribution problems through the commodity marketing. Their plans are for even distribution of all foodstuffs over the 12 months of the year by holding it in farmer-owned storage, instead of harvest time glutting of the market as at present. "The farmer wants only the cost of production plus a reasonable profit," says Howard.

HEROES OF MIDDLE AGES

Stories of Their Great Size and Enormous Strength Appear to Be Exaggerated.

Physiologists, after having measured hundreds of skeletons, testify that the men of our own time average from one to two centimeters taller than the men of the middle ages according to a writer in the New York Evening Post. We possess their armor, and we do not only appear to have grown taller as a race since the time when the armor was made, but our shoulders could never fit inside the steel corselets of our medieval forefathers.

In France, the superintendent of the museums under the second empire, wishing to put on the armor of Francis I, the largest suit of all in the museum of artillery, was unable to do so. It was too small for him, although he was in no sense a giant.

Some years ago in Switzerland, on the occasion of a gymnastic tournament, the young men wishing to close the festivities by a procession with historic costumes borrowed the arms and armor of the arsenal. But the young men were unable to get into it.

Of the supposedly enormous strength of those historic warriors we have no proof beyond the weight of the equipment. The harness of the knights was very much lighter than has commonly been supposed. According to one of the catalogues of the museum of artillery, the weight of the combined armor did not, as a rule, exceed fifty pounds, and inasmuch as those who wore it were horsemen it was the horse that had to bear the greater part of the burden.

"ON THE ROAD TO MANDALAY"

Babel of Tongues at Burmese City to Witness Dedication of New Pagoda.

A curious festival was held not long ago in Mandalay, the chief town of Burma. A new pagoda dedicated to the Buddhist religion was to be completed by the placing of a huge crown or thi upon its summit, more than 300 feet above the ground.

To witness the cermony came Buddhists from Indo-China, from the Himalayas, from Laos and Chan and Siam. Warriors from Katschin, sorcerers from Mot and people from other places made a medley of languages like that of Babel.

On a street corner would be seen a barber pulling a customer's teeth.

On another corner a Mohammedan bird dealer sold caged paroquets to Buddhists, who piously set them free. At very modern booths one could buy ice cream, soda or tea. Mandalay was a gorgeous spectacle and the new pagoda was the center of it.

Every pagoda has at its summit a thi, or cap, the placing of which is often a herculean task. The one to be raised weighed several hundred pounds and consisted of a gilded ball and crown and a great spindle above it.

To get it to the top an inclined plane of bamboo scaffolding like a huge toboggan slide had been built and was decorated with silk flags and umbrellas. Up the inclined plane the heavy cap was slowly pulled. Six days were required for the ascent and a seventh to fasten it in place.

FARM POINTERS FROM OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Successful seeding of fall grain or vetch this late is shallow and at a higher rate than for September seeding. Winter oats call for not less than 2½ bushels per acre, winter barley 2 or 2¼ bushels, winter wheat not less than 2 bushels and common vetch 80 pounds with 40 pounds of Gray winter oats. As the seed bed is rather moist, seeding should be as near one inch in depth as possible.—Farm Crops, O. A. C.

When alfalfa clover cannot be made into a good hay it may be made into good silage. Alfalfa is best cut when about one-third in bloom, and allowed to dry out four to six hours in the field. If the moisture content is too high the silage will be of poor grade.—Dairy, O. A. C.

Clover seeded at this late date is very likely to be frozen out before spring as it does not get sufficiently well rooted to withstand the freezing and thawing.—Farm Crops, O. A. C.

Not all the arsenic eaten by caterpillars is assimilated. Some of it is passed through the digestive tract. More of the acid lead arsenate than the basic salt is assimilated.—Entomology, O. A. C.

Farmers growing corn for silage find it pays to save the best ears for seed and dry them in hop or prune driers or in small quantities over the kitchen stove, to put it in a good condition for the next year's use.—Farm Crops, O. A. C.

Growers find profit in sunflowers, picking out the best heads from the best plants and saving for next year's seed. The sunflower heads are put in a dry place, protected from rodents or birds, and the seed may be shelled off when dry enough.—Farm Crops, O. A. C.

OREGON IN BRIEF

Salem—In less than ten months of this year, Salem's building record showed an increase of more than 300 per cent when compared with figures for the entire year of 1919. Thus far $444,940 has been expended in erection of new homes and other buildings.

Portland—Astoria road to be entirely completed by November 6.

Hood River apple crop will run a little over 1,200,000 boxes. 300 carloads shipped mostly for export.

Odell to have box factory.

Hood River asking bids for new postoffice.

Odell—Much county work planned.

Enterprise—East Oregon Lumber company announces 20% wage reduction effective October 266.

Albany bakery adds much new machinery.

Klamath Falls—New bath house open to public.

Theodore Roosevelt once predicted that Alaska would, within a century, support as large a population as the entire Scandinavian Peninsula, that Alaska with its enormous resources of minerals and great fisheries would produce as hardy and vigorous a race as any part of America.

Gold Beach—Pistol Creek and Euchre Creek cheese factories each making 3 cases of cheese daily. Have shipped about $35,000 dollars worth to California markets to date. Expect to run until first of year.

Medford plant Oregon Growers' association packing apples at rate of 3000 boxes daily.

Roseburg—I. O. O. F. hall being thoroughly remodeled.

Seattle—The vast bulk of 55,000 carloads, or 13,750,000,000 shingles, now said by manufacturers to be shut out of the eastern markets by the new railroad rates, is expected to be moved by water from Seattle and other northwest ports as a result of conferences between Pacific Coast Shippers' association and steamship companies operating in the intercoastal route.

Roseburg—Building permits on increase.

Corvallis—New $20,000 bakery in operation.

Eugene—Farmers' creamery contemplates erection of $25,010 powdered milk factory to be first of its kind on the coast.

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HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE

FOR Colds, Coughs AND La Grippe

Neglected Colds are Dangerous

Take no chances. Keep this standard remedy handy for the first sneeze.

Breaks up a cold in 24 hours—Relieves Grippe in 3 days—Excellent for Headache

Quinine in this form does not affect the head—Cascara is best Tonic Laxative—No Opiate in Hill's.

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50 lbs. - - - - $4.00
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